

THE NEW YORKER.
PROSPECTUS FOR THE YEAR 1841.
A new volume of The New Yorker...
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THE MUSE.

MY BLUE WEDDING.
BY JOHN M. HARRIS.
I'm a blue, I'm a blue, I'm a blue,
I'm a blue, I'm a blue, I'm a blue.

GEN. JAMES MILLER.

Meigs, Giles & Saxon: In looking over the vast multitude of visitors at the Capitol yesterday, my eyes rested on Gen. Miller of Massachusetts, and I was astonished as well as gratified to find that he was still able to bear the fatigues of office.

W. A. THOMPSON, IMPORTER.

W. A. THOMPSON, IMPORTER.
No. 2 Webster Building, near the foot of Main street, has for sale, in great quantities, all kinds of...
April 24, 1841.

He rode up to him. "Will you give advance and capture that battery?" said the General, "I will try, sir," said the modest Colonel.

At every red the artillery on the height sent its messengers of death through the dense column; but still there was no flinching. The voice of the noble Miller, as he waved his sword before the bloody gap, was heard uttering the short and expressive orders, "Steady men—close ranks—march!"

From the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

Ellen Stanley.

OR, THE VIRTUE OF INDIGNATION.

A STORY OF AMERICAN LIFE.

BY A LADY OF MARILAND.

One morning she failed in an appointment she had made to accompany Mrs. Stanley on a visit to a distressed family in whom the latter had become much interested. She did not come that evening or the next day; and on the morning of the third, her friends apprehensive that she had been detained by illness, walked to her mother's house in search of her.

Ellen Stanley, who had been a young and beautiful girl, when she was first introduced to the notice of the public, was now a woman of mature years, and her features were marked by the lines of age and experience.

Several months had elapsed, and removed from the influence of her aunt, Ellen began to acquire some strength of character, and to experience the ennobling feeling of self-respect which heretofore she had not known.

Among the most frequent of Mrs. Stanley's visitors, Ellen noticed a young and beautiful girl, whose gentle and pensive manner attracted her attention. Marian Lee was scarcely seventeen yet the gaiety and thoughtfulness of that happy age seemed to have been given place to a melancholy which sometimes deepened into gloom, and for which there was no apparent cause.

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according to a law approved Feb. 6, 1837, and
Feb. 8 1838.
ELIJAH SUTTON, School Com.
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in payment good individual notes. Apply to
B. B. STENES.
Port Wauve April 24th 1861.

step-brother Edward would repeat the last step he had taken, and wish to return, and who intended to leave their direction with Mr. Armstrong, his agent. They travelled by easy stages (for Ellen was still very weak), and did not reach their destination for some days. They were met on their arrival by an agreeable elderly woman, who conducted them to the apartment prepared for their reception. The village was pleasantly situated and the country around was beautiful and picturesque.

Gradually Ellen recovered her health, and though never cheerful she was composed. She employed her time in relieving the poor of the village, not so much by donations as by personal attention. She seemed to be endeavoring to fit herself for a future state of existence, and though she felt it was too late for her exertions to be of any avail in promoting her happiness in this world, yet she did exert herself to combat and subdue that excess of disposition which had shed so baneful an influence over her past life. Gradually her character underwent a complete revolution, and one would have had some difficulty in identifying the timid and irresolute Ellen Frankford with the gentle, but dignified and decided Mrs. Stanley. There was some good society in the village, but except to church and to visit the suffering poor, Ellen never went out. Margaret, however, sometimes did, and on these occasions Ellen was left alone, for their worthy hostess was always occupied with domestic affairs.

She was sitting thus one evening, musing up on the melancholy events of her short life. "Not yet twenty-two," she said aloud, "and my prospects of happiness all closed, and the objects of existence, so far as the world is concerned, all ended, and all brought on by myself. Alas, how little about my insanity does my conduct now appear, for I did not act from impulse, or to gratify my own infirmities, but in every instance I sacrificed my wishes as well as my sense of propriety to the persuasions of others."

She sighed bitterly as she concluded, and rising to leave the apartment, was clasped in the arms of her husband, who had in the dusk entered the room unobserved. "And I too must rue for forgiveness," said Edward, after their first emotions had subsided. "Can you, dearest, forgive the look with which I regarded all your efforts to explain what almost maddened me?"

"I have nothing to forgive. I deserve all and more than all, but I do not yet understand why you are here, and can scarcely recognize that I am forgiven."

"Then let me explain. When I first read Bradford's letter requesting payment of a sum of money which you had borrowed from him, I would not believe that such was the fact. But when I saw the paper enclosed in it, an acknowledgment of the debt in your own handwriting, and with your name—the name of my wife—attached to it, I was almost faint. I would not hear your explanation, for I saw that you could not deny the handwriting and the knowledge that you had descended to incur debt to my ruin, but I especially to a man of his character, who had ruined in the ruin of defenceless innocence and virtue, and smiled at the willingness of his victim while he could enforce concealment, drove me to desperation. I rushed from the house, and waiting only to make some arrangements for your support, I left the city. Thenceforth immediately to I—sought out Bradford, and with meagre means I had borrowed for the purpose, paid him his money. I had sufficient self-command not to betray my feelings to him, by inquiries into the manner in which the debt had been contracted; but I inquired from your aunt, who I found had conducted the affair, what you had done. You answered carelessly that you had occasion for the money, and that you had borrowed it for you from Mr. Bradford. This was all the satisfaction I could obtain. I could not bear to return to the city, and I had some business to transact in New Orleans. I determined to remain there until I could make arrangements to sail for Europe. It was there that I received Margaret's letter, giving me a full detail of all the circumstances which had induced you to commit an error. My heart was softened by the recital, and the description of your illness and suffering, which her letter contained. From that time I began the design of going to Europe, and began to look forward to my return. However, I felt that it would not be wise to follow you immediately, and painful as was the effort to act on my judgment instead of my feelings, I yet determined to do so. I saw that the weakness of your character could only be corrected by severe suffering. Believing that you loved me, I determined to leave you under the impression that I had left you forever, hoping that the suffering which grew out of your own weakness would inspire you with energy to overcome it. These intentions I imparted to Margaret, who opposed them at first, but finally consented to keep my secret, and to write to me often. From her I had constant accounts of your health and improvement in every valuable quality of heart and mind, till at last I could restrain myself no longer, but have come to claim my wife, and make her once more the partner of my heart and home, in the full confidence that now I shall not be disappointed, when I seek in her not merely a companion, but a friend, and one on whose firmness and consistency I can safely rely."

After a few days passed in this village, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley returned to their former residence. Margaret Norton accompanied them, but although she never married, she refused their earnest solicitations to make her home with them. She felt that she had contributed not that circumstances permitted her to Stanley's happiness, in assisting to render his wife worthy of him. She still lives in the beautiful village of Abingdon, a blessing to its poor, and a welcome acquisition to its higher circles. Mr. Stanley's fortune is entirely re-established; and blessed with the perfect confidence and esteem of his husband, and the object of his tenderest affections. Mrs. Stanley looks back without regret at the period of her sufferings, convinced that to them alone she is indebted for the energy which enabled her to correct her character, and to become worthy of her happy lot.

"Sweet are the days of adversity, which, like a fan, gently and vigorously, we wear yet a precious jewel in it," said Virginia. The Virginia election has resulted favorably to democracy, by an increased vote. The Legislature show democratic which has not been the case before in several years.

LETTERS FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.—NO. II.

BY AN AMERICAN LADY.

GIBRALTAR, February 25, 1841.

BEFORE I say any thing else, an egregious blunder in my former letter must be corrected. I stated the expense of maintaining this port at 30,000 l. per year, and I thought in good authority, while in truth it amounts to a million of dollars, of which less than \$200,000 is recovered here in rents and taxes—making the Rock an average charge of not far from \$800,000 per annum to the British Government—for which outlay it receives any quantity of self-gratification and some benefit. Having in due form owned myself a dunce, with a firm determination not to venture beyond my depth again, I return to Gibraltar. Yesterday was a charming day, even for this climate, where they hardly have a post once in twenty years; and directly after breakfast, attended only by William, I made my way towards the South, without any particular aim, except to see the city. There was no danger of getting lost, for the Bay on the right, or the steep hill on the left, was sure to bring us up if we diverged from the straight course a few rods. The streets branched off in all manner of crooked ways, up the mountain and through it past way, that is—for after wandering along the steep cliffs or among those half-subterranean castles, which may be valleys walled up, or mountains scooped out—for they look like either—they turned back again, as it were, in the main road. This is a good carriage way, and is really interesting from the fine prospect you have of the sea, relieved by an intervening space filled up by picturesque buildings and well looking gardens. Some of these are pitched on the sides and in the beds of such deep ravines, that I think the owners must use diving-bells or balloons to get at them. Ascending several flights of stairs at a venture, we gained an old burying-ground, very strongly situated. From three sides we looked down a perpendicular wall; on the other rose a dingy building. At first we were at a loss to know what the immense square wall we were peering into was built for, but at last we discovered it was a kind of court, and that directly under the burial-ground were extensive apartments, on the level of one of the streets. The tombs offered nothing remarkable. On one of them a husband invokes the gods to preserve her trust; probably the lady scolded a little in her day, and her loving lord preferred a quiet life. Just beyond is the parade ground, a beautiful smooth spot on the Bay. On the upper side sweeps a road planted with trees, that gives a delightful shade. At the further end of the parade commences the Alameda, or public gardens—public in the literal sense of the word, for it is open to all without money and without price—I could hardly bear myself from the enchanting spot. A naturally rugged piece of ground has been converted into a delightful garden; paths wind through a profusion of plants and flowers along the brow and down the sides of ravines that once were almost or quite inaccessible; light, fast-flowing bridges span them, and here and there a summer-house, commanding a prospect of the Bay—or a statue, or column, diversify the grounds. There were but few persons there, notwithstanding the fine weather. A Spanish lady, in her beautiful, with two pretty Spanish-looking children, was walking about, and near them on the bank was a servant, (by his uniform) that we all voted was in love or fear of punishment. He was trying to look sentimental, but he only made horrible faces. One of the party pointed to a statue holding an enormous gilt key, and asked who it was; "A general, I suppose," was the reply, in a rich Irish brogue, "or a Governor, or some great man." This, of course, was perfectly clear and explanatory, and we went on to discuss whether another ugly looking statue, that was very avengingly piercing something that was neither a snake, an alligator, nor a dragon, but an interesting mixture of all three, might not be St. George. We were told that it was once the figure-head of a first class ship of Spain in those days when the cold and blood of the Indies filled her coffers and inflated her pride; but the fortune of war had torn it from its place to decorate the garden of their conqueror. The situation of Spain is deplorable. To stand on some battery, built by her arbitrary power only to be wrested from her and turned against herself, and hear of the poverty and misery of the descendants of Ferdinand and Isabella, is saddening in the last degree. From the garden-house of the Alameda several Spanish villages may be seen, and you are sure to hear those pleasant places are so insecure that robbers not infrequently overtake the whole town and plunder it with impunity. The nobles live at court, and leave their impoverished tenants to struggle on as they best can, without efficient protection from the law, or the equippers. The noble himself, however, feels the oppression of his times. The taxes amount to sixty per cent. of his income, while his income itself is depreciating in value and security every year. At the Parado we were joined by some friends, one of whom had taken an avowed "rock scorpion," as those born here are called. He laughingly assured us the man counted himself a thorough Englishman, with the slight discount of not having a drop of English blood in his veins, and living unable to speak ten words of the language, and not knowing whether his sovereign was a king or queen. He had a vague idea that England existed somewhere or other, but he could not

perceive that any more precise information would be of least use to him. Without, he will make a capital servant, active, attentive and faithful. Good servants are more abundant than in America, not only in point of actual usefulness, but in the prompt, respectful manner in which their services are rendered. Most of them are from Spain, and have that easy grace of manner which seems inherent to every Spaniard.

To-day there was a splendid array of troops reviewed at the parade; among other, the Highland regiment in full national costume. Upwards of two thousand men in full uniform and well disciplined, going through a variety of evolutions, is a fine spectacle. Mr. W., of Salem, who makes in all things the United States the standard of perfection, insisted he had seen better marching in Boston. It is possible, for W., though ultra-patriotic, is intelligent and intelligent; but to me this seemed admirable. There are some whispers of war between Great Britain and the United States, and some voices that I saw in society seemed to think the only disagreeable part of it would be the loss of the charming balls and dinners given at the American Consulate, which, by the way, are very elegant; but I fancy if they should come to blows, the Island Queen would find it more pleasant to quarrel than to fight with Brother Jonathan.

There has been a little taste of civil war in a quiet way here this afternoon. It appears some good Catholics thought this military piece of Christendom was entitled to a Bishop, and they managed to get one; but they found a real and determined head of the diocese, when they only wanted a King Log to rear their miter and wield the crosier according to their direction. Bishop Hughes resolved to fill his office, *de jure et de facto*, while a certain set of men, who acted as trustees of the Church revenues, wished and claimed the right (justly or not I am ignorant) to take care of their temporal affairs as they had done before. This the Bishop refused to accede to, and declined giving up to them some money he had received in the course of his clerical duties. The "twelve" said him, he defended the suit, but judgment was rendered against him. He remained firm and did not obey the decision of court—street was threatened—he replied that he was ready for prison, if need be, but that he would not concede in his person the rights and dignity of the Episcopal office to dictation of this unusual description. This affair, so little creditable to a Christian Church, has now come to extremities. The Bishop was arrested this afternoon, and conveyed to prison; his manner was perfectly calm and dignified, and to indicate that it was the Bishop and not the individual, who sustained the indignity, he wore his mitre and (I think) robes to prison. About mid-way between the town and the principal range of batteries stands a ruined Alameda Castle of great extent, and at the time it was built of vast strength. Time and a hundred sieges have done their worst, and it is now rather an object of interest, to the poet and painter, than a place of strength. Some of its towers, deeply indented with marks of cannon balls, some of which even now show heads, are yet rising in the beds they made for themselves in those old walls. Now used as a prison, and to the Bishop Hughes has been conveyed. The walls, though suppressed, excitement prevails among the people. The manner in which he submitted to the law has gained many to his side, by procuring a conviction that he is suffering for conscience sake. A crowd of his people attended him to the Castle gate, with every expression of grief and sympathy that the strict police of the garrison would permit. There is no danger of popular outbreak here. A clamorous display of public feeling would promptly be met by leading arrangements, with a little addition of power to give them force; but for this, it is probable this little miffing of the pure fountain of Christian forbearance would increase to a dangerous torrent; as it is, there is reason to hope it will soon subside. For very shame they will be compelled to make the confinement of their prelate as brief and light as possible, and he will come from prison all the brighter for the hard mule he is now receiving; so I will leave the good Bishop to his repose and seek my own, which I certainly need, for after a hard day's work sight seeing, society in the evening, and writing this very improving letter, I find I had to keep longer awake.

A GOOD RETREAT.
There is a good story told of a person who was applied to by a captain about to raise a military company, with a view of getting him to join it.

"Is it to be a foot or cavalry company?" asked he.

"Why, it is to be a foot company," said the captain, "but I don't see what difference it makes."

"It makes a very great difference," said the other: "a cavalry corps for instance, can make a much better retreat!"

A SEA BULL.—An Irishman who served on board a man of war in the capacity of waiter, was selected by one of the officers to haul in a (low-line of considerable length), which was towing over the tailralls.

After raising in forty or fifty fathoms, which had put his patience severely to proof, as well as every muscle of his arms, he muttered to himself, "Bad manners to me, sir, if I don't think somebody cut off the other end of it."

PORT WAYNE SENTINEL.



We are requested to announce DAVID H. COLERICK Esq., as a candidate to represent the county of Allen in the lower House of the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce LOTT S. CLARK as a candidate to represent the County of Allen, in the lower House of the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce MORRISON RULON as a candidate to represent the counties of Adams and Jay, in the lower House of the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce JOSEPH H. WILSON as a candidate to represent the County of Allen, Adams, Hamilton and Wells, in the State Senate.

We are requested to insert the name of CHAS. W. EWING, as a candidate for the State Senate, to represent the district composed of the counties of Allen, Adams, Wells and Hamilton.

We are authorized to announce GEORGE F. WRIGHT, as a candidate for Treasurer of Allen County.

We are authorized to announce S. A. BLACK as a candidate for County Assessor, at the August election.

We are authorized to announce JAMES D. DILLON, as a candidate to represent the counties of Hamilton, Wells and Blackford, in the lower House of the next Legislature.

SATURDAY, MAY, 1, 1841.

THE RESULT.—Well the election for member of Congress in this district is over, and most likely one of the three candidates is elected, but which one that is remains to be ascertained. The probability, however, is that Andrew Kennedy, the Democratic candidate has succeeded, or at least so far as heard from his friends. Allen, DeKalb, Noble, La Grange, Steuben, Whitley, Huntington, Adams, Wabash, Wells, and Jay Counties have been heard from sufficiently to form a tolerably correct opinion of their votes. In these counties Kennedy leads

McCarthy about 400 and McCarthy leads Smith about 400. This statement has been obtained from various sources and the official canvass from these counties may change considerably in regard to the difference between McCarthy and Smith, but not materially in regard to Kennedy, who will get as many as both within 400. Let the result be what it may, the Democrats have most solidly done their duty and have pulled a much larger vote than they had reason to expect under all the circumstances. Mr. Kennedy was announced here as a candidate on the first day of May and the election took place on the 3d. Mr. Smith was understood to be in the field for Congress for months; indeed when he was here last summer canvassing the district as a Harrison elector, it was understood that he would be a candidate for Congress. Gen. McCarthy had been announced for a long time and here a short time before the election and made a speech. Notwithstanding all this Mr. Kennedy will have the Northern counties, (all but two of which gave Harrison majorities last fall and in those not 100) ahead of either and not 400 behind the United vote of both, among which were many Democrats who voted Gen. McCarthy in consequence of pledges made before it was known that Mr. Kennedy would be a candidate.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF ALLEN COUNTY.
Kennedy, McCarthy, Smith.

Adams,	23	13	14
Albion,	2	0	0
Cedar Creek,	6	18	0
El River,	9	19	3
Jefferson,	0	—	0
Madison,	12	—	0
Maine,	24	5	9
Mamsee,	—	—	0
Milan,	—	—	0
Monroe,	—	—	0
Perry,	22	20	0
Springfield,	3	7	0
St. Joseph,	8	0	0
Washington,	6	28	3
Wayne,	160	138	109
Lake,	8	9	—
	270	251	144

RATHER REMARKABLE.—Some few persons have been very much alarmed for fear that Kennedy was running to help Smith, without any expectation of success himself. We should be exceedingly glad to know what they get the impression from, as it appears to us, an idea, too preposterous to deserve even a passing notice, to think that Mr. Kennedy would suffer himself to be, not only used, but totally used up to help a political opponent. We cannot permit ourselves to think that any person ever so badly believed it, but if they ever did, we should judge they were now pretty well satisfied that it was a mistake.

We neglected to mention last week that the resolution declaring it immoral to drink, vend, or manufacture intoxicating drinks came up at the last evening of discussion and a vote taken upon its passage, which was decided in the negative by an overwhelming majority.

LIBERTY.—It was the saying of a Jewish Rabbi, that if the sea were ink, the trees pens, and the earth parchment, it would not be sufficient to write down all the praise due to God, for liberty.

WIIG RUNNERS.—Mr. Cole, the State Printer, and former editor of the Patriot at Centreville, Wayne County, was here last Sunday, fresh from the south laden with South documents, sufficient a person would suppose to satisfy "all creation," that Smith was the strong man—that he had nothing to do with the thompson-factory &c. But so far as we can learn, every County friend Cole passed through, he made a clean sweep for McCarthy. He came through Jay, Wells, and Adams to this place, and from here to Huntington, &c. All those counties were understood here, to be for Smith, but the result shows an almost unanimous vote for McCarthy. The best of the job, however, is, that in Adams County, when they were calculating to go mostly for Smith, when neighbor Cole introduced himself and produced his certificates that Smith was the strong man, the Whigs that they "emell a rat" and that friend Cole was an imposter, electing for Kennedy—that McCarthy was in fact the strong man and that he (Cole) was endeavoring to get the Whigs of the Smith to write on Smith, for the purpose of halting the Whig vote, and thus enable Kennedy to slip in; whereupon the Whigs dropped Smith and rallied upon McCarthy almost to a man.

It is a pretty hard joke on the State Printer, but he must stand it as there appears to be no chance for dodging.

TO OUR PATRONS.—It will be borne in mind by our readers that our first volume will soon be brought to a close. Most of our subscribers have not yet settled. They all know our terms, consequently it is not necessary to mention what is due. When the year closes we shall stop sending our paper to all who have not paid, and forward their bills for payment. This is the only course we can take with safety. A large portion of our subscribers are strangers to us, and if they do not pay at the end of the year or sooner, we shall take it for granted that they do not want the paper any longer, or that they are unable or unwilling to pay and in either case we do not feel ourselves at liberty to furnish it. Our weekly expenses are very heavy and our receipts light, so that every penny must be used in collecting our dues on subscription, advertising and job work. We hope our friends will not forget us.

The following is the result of the election as far as ascertained. It is a very important showing, but is the best we have. In all the counties the Whig vote was all cast for either McCarthy or Smith and not divided between the two, as was the case in this county:

Kennedy, McCarthy, Smith,			
Allen,	270	251	144
Adams,	101	94	26
DeKalb,	40	60	—

Wells about balanced between Kennedy and McCarthy. Jay a small majority for McCarthy over Kennedy. Huntington 64 maj. for Kennedy over McCarthy. Steuben 20 maj. for Smith over Kennedy. La Grange 60 maj. for Smith over Kennedy. Noble reported small maj. for Kennedy over Smith. Wabash 1 maj. for McCarthy over Kennedy. Grant 111 for Kennedy over McCarthy. Delaware reported 300 maj. for McCarthy over Kennedy. Randolph small maj. for Kennedy over McCarthy. Whitley reported small maj. for Smith over Kennedy. Blackford about balanced between McCarthy and Kennedy.

The prospect of war with England, is getting exceedingly dull.

Unit B. Hayless was recently elected Bank Director, in the place of Stephen Cole deceased.

From the Pittsburg Mass Spectator.

U. S. Bank—startling developments.

The Report recently made, by a Committee appointed at a meeting of the Stockholders of U. S. Bank in January last, developments proceedings in the management of that institution, that may well make every honest man stand aghast and tremble for the safety of the people's rights if such deeds can be committed without consigning the actors to eternal infamy. The report is too long for our columns, but from the extracts given below our readers can form some idea of the gigantic schemes of fraud in which the managers of the U. S. Bank have been engaged for the last four years.

The first item that is of interest to the general reader, is the appointment of Jaudon, as the agent of the Bank in Europe. After given the history of a number of loans made in England and France before Mr. J.'s appointment, the reports says:

"At the same time, the Bank entered the Foreign and Domestic Markets as borrowers, upon their Post Notes and Bonds payable in Europe; the whole amount obtained in this way at different periods up to July, 1840, being more than twenty-three millions. From these cases, as well as from the general derangement of affairs, the suspension of specie payments, and the discredit consequently thrown upon American securities, and more particularly from the course of the Bank's dealing in Foreign Exchange, by drawing Bills to a large amount without having previously provided the funds for their payment, and thus subjecting their agent in London, to the necessity of obtaining money in haste, in order to maintain the credit of the Bank, it was no longer found possible to engraft loans there upon the same favorable terms as before. And accordingly, upon Mr. Jaudon's subsequent negotiation for loans, to the amount altogether of 12,212,097 dollars, 46 cents, there is chargeable to Losses the sum of 1,149,907 dollars, 4 cents being for Discounts, Commissions to Foreign Bankers, and other charges; not including Mr. Jaudon's own commission, and the expense of the Agency in London, amounting up to January 1, 1841 to the sum of 89,344 pounds 17 shillings 6 pence sterling, which at 9 per cent exchange is equal to 335,937 dollars 30 cents.

"It may be proper to explain in passing, how this large sum for the expenses of the Agency at London arises. When Mr. Jaudon was elected to the place of a foreign agent, he was the principal cashier, at a salary of 7000 dollars per annum. The Bank paid the loss on the sale of his furniture, 6074 dollars, and the passage of himself and family to London, a further sum of 1016 dollars. He was to devote himself exclusively to the business of the Bank, to negotiate an increased credit in England, to provide for the then existing debt in Europe, to receive its funds, to pay its bills and dividends, to effect sales of stocks, and generally to protect the interests of the Bank and the country at large. For these services he was to receive the Commission therefore charged and allowed to Baring, Brothers & Company, equal to about 28,900 dollars per annum. In addition to which, the expenses of the agency were allowed him, including a salary of 1000 pounds sterling to his brother Chas. B. Jaudon, as his principal clerk. From the increase of money operations, arising from the facilities afforded by the agency, the amount upon which commissions were charged was greatly augmented; so that the sums paid him for his ordinary services up to January, 1841, amounted at nine per cent, exchange, to 176,044 dollars 47 cents, and the expense of the agency to 35,100 dollars 99 cents. In addition to these sums, he was allowed by the Exchange Committee, an extra commission of one per cent upon a loan effected in October, 1839, 800,000 pounds, say \$38,755 66, and upon his claim for a similar commission, upon subsequent loans in France and Holland, to the amount of \$8,337,111 90, the board of directors, under the sanction of a legal opinion, from counsel of standing, and the views of the former President, by whom the agreement with Mr. Jaudon was made, that the case of extraordinary loans was not anticipated, nor meant to be included in the original arrangement, allowed the further charge of \$83,370 37. These several sums amount to \$335,337 39, as before stated.

"Three hundred and thirty four thousand and nine hundred and thirty seven dollars and thirty nine cents, paid one individual for two or three years services! But this is a trifling instance of corruption compared to those that are to follow. The next paragraph of the Report states that the bank has more now loaned in Europe than it has on loan on its list of active Debt in America.

The officers and favorites of the bank received loans to any amount for which they gave as security the stock of incorporated companies that had not yet commenced operations, and when the loans became due they were paid in the worthless stocks of Mississippi Backs and Rail Roads at par; and in some cases in Texas Bonds, at par also!

The next item worthy of general attention, is in relation to the doings of an irresponsible Committee of the board of Directors, called the Committee of Exchange. This Committee was composed of three persons, and it appears they had unlimited control over the funds of the bank, and loaned out money by millions to their friends and speculators, unsecured by the usual modes of banking. From the loose manner in which this committee transacted its business there is no doubt but vast sums have been filched from the "widows and orphans" for whom we hear so much sympathy from the ranks of the speculators at the present time. The following are a few of the loans made by this "Committee of Three," and by a perusal of it our readers will see that they acted on the principle of taking care of themselves."

"These loans were generally in large amounts. In the last of Debtors on 'Bills Receivable' of the 1st of January, 1837, twenty-one individuals, firms and companies, stand charged, each with an amount of one hundred thousand dollars and upwards. One firm of this City received accommodations of this kind between August 1835 and November 1837 to the extent of 4,218,878 dollars 30 cents, more than half of which was obtained in 1837. The officers of the Bank themselves received in this way, loans to a large amount, in March 1836 when the bank went into operation, under its new charter, Mr. Samuel Jaudon, then elected its Principal Cashier, was indebted to it, 100 500 dollars. When he resigned the situation of Cashier, and was appointed Foreign Agent, he was in debt 408,389 dollars, 25 cents, and on the 1st of March, 1841, he still stood charged with an indebtedness of 117,500 dollars. Mr. John Andrews, first Assistant Cashier, was indebted to the Bank in March 1836, 104,000 dollars. By subsequent loans and advances made during the next three years, he received in all, the sum of 426,930 dollars 67 cents. Mr. Joseph Cowperthwaite, then second Associate Cashier, was in debt to the Bank in March 1836, 15,000 dollars; when he was appointed Cashier in September 1837, 329,382 dollars, 50 cents; when he resigned, and was elected a Director, by the Board, in June 1840, 12,960 dollars and he stands charged March 8, 1841, on the books with the sum of 50,031 dollars, 55 cents. It appears on the Books of the Bank, that these three gentlemen, were engaged in making investments on their joint account, in the Stock and Loan of the Camden and Woolbury Rail Road Co. Dauphin and Lyeonville Coal Lands, and Grand Gulf Rail Road and Banking Company.

The various settlements effected with the officers and other debtors for these irregular loans, must not be suffered to pass without notice. These settlements were without the knowledge or approbation of the

board, at least so far as appears from their minutes. The large loan to a firm in this city, before adverted to, was settled by the receipt in payment of various stocks and real estate, except 247,204 dollars, 58 cts. in cash. Another large amount of loans to a single individual of 1,014,977 dollars, 80 cents was settled in like manner. There was taken in settlement of debt from Messrs. Bury and Humphreys, (Mr. Joseph Cabot, one of that firm being at the time a director of the Bank) one thousand and fifty shares of the United States Bank Stock, in 1838, viz:—On the 2d of August two hundred and fifty shares, at 123 dollars, the Bank selling on the same day at 120 dollars, less broker's age; on the 22d of August, five hundred shares, and on the 23d of August, four hundred shares of 8125 the market price on those two days being 123 dollars, 25 cents, the bank selling the day after at 123, less brokerage. Settlements of a similar character with debtors for smaller amounts, were of frequent recurrence.

We make one more extract to exhibit some of the wise stock speculations made under the instructions of Mr. Nicholas Biddle.

"Not only in regard to loans and settlements, but in relation to the purchase and sale of stocks, the establishment of agencies, and other important measures of general policy, the Board of Directors were not regularly consulted. Of this the committee must be permitted to present some instances as illustrative. In September, 1836, the Bank purchased the 'Merchants Bank of Orleans' of the capital of one million of dollars for an advance of 75,250 dollars, and established it as the agent of this Bank at that place. On the eighth day of November, 1836, in like manner a purchase was made for 384,000 dollars of 'The Insurance Bank of Columbus, Georgia.' In August, 1836, arrangements were made for the purchase of the charter of 'The Hamilton Bank,' and Baltimore, and the purchase was elected, but as the Bank never went into operation the advance was but small. There was taken from Mr. Joseph Cowperthwaite, on the 1st of March, 1838, eighty-nine shares of United States Bank Stock, at 120 dollars the Bank selling the same day at 116 dollars, less brokerage; and on the 8th of January, 1840, there was received from Mr. Cabot one hundred and thirty shares at 120 dollars, its market price at that day 105 dollars 75 cts. On the 3th of March 1839 Messrs. Cowperthwaite, Thomas Dunlop and Joseph Cabot agreed to purchase of the Bank two thousand shares of Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company's Stock, at forty-five dollars per share, on a credit of two years, and on the application of these parties on the 13th of February, 1840, the said contract was annulled. It is stated in a report to the Exchange Committee of August 2d, 1840, and entered on the minutes of the Board, that the Philadelphia and Reading Rail Road Co., and made a contract with Mr. Joseph Cowperthwaite for a loan of 500,000 dollars in his individual capacity, (although supposed by the company to have been on account of the Bank) to be converted into sterling Bonds at 4 dollars 80 cents per pound sterling. At the period of that report, the sum of 335,000 dollars of this loan had been taken up, of which the Bank was then the holder of 279,000 dollars, and on that day, (with the consent of the Board) secured the balance unpaid of the contract. Upon the eighteenth day of August, 1838, the Bank guaranteed a contract made by Mr. Nicholas Biddle in his individual capacity, for the purchase of two thousand five hundred Bonds of the State of Mississippi, of two thousand dollars each, amounting in the whole to 5,000,000 dollars. The signature of Mr. Thomas Dunlop, then second Assistant Cashier, was affixed to the guarantee, on behalf of the Bank, upon the verbal authority of the President. Upon the 25th of January, 1839, the Bank guaranteed to the State of Michigan, the punctual fulfillment of the obligations of the Morris Canal and Banking Company, for the purchase of Bonds of that state, to the extent of 2,145,687 dollars 50 cents, for 2,000,000 taken at par, and including interest, on the installment payable every three months up to January 1843. On the 29th of April, 1839, the Bank guaranteed a contract entered into by Mr. Thomas Dunlop in his individual capacity for the purchase of one million of shares of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Stock. In regard to these transactions, the Committee can find no authority on the minutes of the board, and have referred to none, by the President, upon whom they called for information."

The preceding extracts develop the infamous manner in which this great "regulator" has been conducted.

"The committee describe the management of the Bank as 'loose and irregular.' It is a misapprehension of language; Words cannot be found strong enough to denounce the wholesale plunderers; the language of its insolent President when he described the members of the democratic party as penitentiary fugitives (at the very time, too, when he and his colleagues were plundering the "widows and orphans") would be too mild to characterize the just deserts of those who have managed the U. S. Bank, for the last four or five years.

It fell into their hands with a surplus fund of nearly eight millions, but this and almost the whole of its enormous capital has been sunk by a few speculators, who in their efforts to amass private fortunes by cheating the people through the means of fancy stocks, have failed in their grand designs

board, at least so far as appears from their minutes. The large loan to a firm in this city, before adverted to, was settled by the receipt in payment of various stocks and real estate, except 247,204 dollars, 58 cts. in cash. Another large amount of loans to a single individual of 1,014,977 dollars, 80 cents was settled in like manner. There was taken in settlement of debt from Messrs. Bury and Humphreys, (Mr. Joseph Cabot, one of that firm being at the time a director of the Bank) one thousand and fifty shares of the United States Bank Stock, in 1838, viz:—On the 2d of August two hundred and fifty shares, at 123 dollars, the Bank selling on the same day at 120 dollars, less broker's age; on the 22d of August, five hundred shares, and on the 23d of August, four hundred shares of 8125 the market price on those two days being 123 dollars, 25 cents, the bank selling the day after at 123, less brokerage. Settlements of a similar character with debtors for smaller amounts, were of frequent recurrence.

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the hope that Edward would repeat the happy step he had taken, and wish to return, and she took care to leave their direction with Mr. Armstrong, his agent. They travelled by easy stages (for Ellen was still very weak), and did not reach their destination for some days. They were met on their arrival by an agreeable elderly woman, who conducted them to the apartment prepared for their reception. The village was pleasantly situated and the country around was beautiful and picturesque.

Gradually Ellen recovered her health, and though never cheerful she was composed. She employed her time in relieving the poor of the village, not so much by donations as by personal attentions. She seemed indeed to be endeavoring to fit herself for a future state of existence, and though she felt it was too late for her exertions to be of any avail in promoting her happiness in this world, yet she did exert herself to combat and subdue that selfishness of disposition on which had shed so baneful an influence over her past life. Gradually her character underwent a complete revolution, and one would have had some difficulty in identifying the timid and irresolute Ellen Frankfort with still gentle, but dignified and decided Mrs. Stanley. There was some good society in the village, but except to church and to visit the suffering poor, Ellen never went out. Margaret, however, sometimes did, and on those occasions Ellen was left alone, for their worthy hostess was always occupied with domestic affairs.

She was sitting thus one evening, musing up in the melancholy events of her short life. "Not yet twenty-two," she said aloud, "and my prospects of happiness all closed, and the promise of existence, so far as the world is concerned, all ended, and all brought on by myself. Alas, how little short of insanity does my conduct now appear, for I did not act from impulse, or to gratify my own inclinations, but in every instance I sacrificed my wishes as well as my sense of propriety to the persuasions of others."

She sighed bitterly as she concluded, and rising to leave the apartment, was clasped in the arms of her husband, who had in the dusk entered the room unobserved.

"And I too must sue for forgiveness," said Edward, after their first emotions had subsided. "Can you dearest, forgive the look with which I repulsed all your efforts to explain what almost maddened me?"

"I have nothing to forgive. I deserve all and more than all, but I do not yet understand why you are here, and can scarcely recognize that I am forgiven."

"Then let me explain. When I first read Bradford's letter requesting payment of a sum of money which you had borrowed from him, I would not believe that such was the fact. But when I saw the paper enclosed in it, an acknowledgment of the debt in your own handwriting, and with your name—the name of my wife—attached to it, I was almost frantic. I would not hear your explanation, nor I saw that you could not deny the handwriting and the knowledge that you had condescended to incur a debt to any man, but especially to a man of his character, who had risen in the ruin of defenceless innocence and virtue, and smiled at the writhings of his victim while he could enforce concealment, drove me to desperation. I rushed from the house, and waiting only to make some arrangements for your support, I left the city. Hastened immediately to L—, sought out Bradford, and with means which I had borrowed for the purpose, paid him his money. I had sufficient self-command not to betray my feelings to him, by inquiries into the manner in which the debt had been contracted; but I inquired from your aunt, who I found had conducted the affair, what had induced you to borrow so large a sum, and from him. She answered carelessly that you had occasion for the money, and not having it in her power to loan it to you herself, she had borrowed it for you from Mr. Bradford. This was all the satisfaction I could obtain. I could not bear to return to the city, and as I had some business to transact in New Orleans, I determined to remain there until I could make arrangements to sail for Europe. It was there that I received Margaret's letter, giving me a full detail of all the circumstances which had induced you to commit so great an error. My heart was softened by the recital, and the description of your illness and suffering, which her letter contained. From that time I abandoned the design of going to Europe, and began to look forward to our re-union. However, I felt that it would not be wise to follow you immediately, and painful as was the effort to act on my judgment instead of my feelings, I yet determined to do so. I saw that the weakness of your character could only be corrected by severe suffering. Believing that you loved me, I determined to leave you under the impression that I had left you forever, hoping that the suffering which grew out of your own weakness, would inspire you with energy to overcome it. These intentions I imparted to Margaret, who opposed them at first, but finally consented to keep my secret, and to write to me often. From her I had constant accounts of your health and improvement, in every valuable quality of heart and mind, till at last I could restrain myself no longer, but have come to claim my wife, and make her once more the partner of my heart and home, in the full confidence that now I shall not be disappointed, when I seek in her not merely a companion, but a friend, and one on whose firmness and consistency I can safely rely."

After a few days passed in the village, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley returned to their former residence. Margaret Morton accompanied them, but although she never married, she refused their earnest solicitations to make her home with them. She felt that she had contributed all that circumstances permitted to Stanley's happiness, in assisting to render his wife worthy of him. She still lives in the beautiful village of Abington, a blessing to its poor, and a welcome acquaintance to its higher circles. Mr. Stanley's fortune is entirely re-established, and blessed with the perfect confidence and esteem of her husband, and the object of his tenderest affections. Mrs. Stanley looks back without regret to the period of her sufferings, convinced that to them alone she is indebted for the energy which enabled her to correct her character, and to become worthy of her happy lot.

"Sweet are the days of adversity, which, like a kind, empty and precious, were yet a golden jewel in its hand."

VIRGINIA.—The Virginia election has resulted in favor of the Union, by an increased vote. The Legislature is now democratic which has not been the case before in several years.

LETTERS FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.—NO. II.

BY AN AMERICAN LADY.

GIBRALTAR, February 25, 1841.

BEFORE I say any thing else, an egregious blunder in my former letter must be corrected. I stated the expense of maintaining this post at 30,000 a year, and I thought on good authority, while in truth it amounts to a million of dollars, of which less than \$200,000 is received here in rents and taxes—making the Rock an average charge of not far from \$800,000 per annum to the British Government—for which outlay it receives any quantity of self-gratulation and some benefit. Having in due form owned myself a dunce, with a firm determination not to venture beyond my depth again, I return to Gibraltar. Yesterday was a charming day, even for this climate, where they hardly have a post once in twenty years; and directly after breakfast, attended only by William, I made my way towards the South, without any particular aim, except to see the city. There was no danger of getting lost, for the Bay on the right, or the steep hill on the left, was sure to bring us up if we diverged from the straight course a few rods. The streets branched off in all manner of crooked ways, up the mountain and through it part way, that is—for after wandering along the steep cliffs or among those half subterranean castles, which may be valleys walled up, or mountains scooped out—for they look like either—they turned back again, as it were, to the main road. This is a good carriage way, and is really interesting from the fine prospect you have of the sea, relieved by an intervening space filled up by picturesque buildings and wild looking gardens. Some of these are pitched on the sides and in the beds of such deep ravines, that I think the owners must use diving-bells or balloons to get at them. Ascending several flights of stairs at a venture, we gained an old burying-ground, very strangely situated. From three sides we looked down a perpendicular wall; on the other rose a dingy building. At first we were at a loss to know what the immense square vault we were peering into was built for, but at last we discovered it was a kind of court, and that directly under the burial-ground were extensive apartments, on the level of one of the streets. The tombs offered nothing remarkable. On one of them a husband invokes the grave to preserve her trust; probably the lady scolded a little in her day, and her loving lord preferred a quiet life. Just beyond is the parade ground, a beautiful smooth spot on the Bay. On the upper side sweeps a road planted with trees, that gave a delightful shade. At the farther end of the parade commences the Alameda, or public garden—public in the literal sense of the word, for it is open to all without money and without price—I could hardly tear myself from the enchanting spot. A naturally sterile, rugged piece of ground has been converted into a delightful garden; paths wind through a profusion of plants and flowers along the brow and down the sides of ravines that once were almost or quite inaccessible; light, fanciful bridges span them, and here and there a summer-house, commanding a prospect of the Bay—or a statue, or column, diversify the grounds. There were but few persons there, notwithstanding the fine weather. A Spanish lady, in her mantilla, with two pretty demure looking children, was walking about, and near them on the bank was a sergeant, (by his uniform) that we all voted was in love or fear of punishment. He was trying to look sentimental, but he only made horrible faces. One of the party pointed to a statue holding an enormous gilt key, and asked who it was; "A general, I suppose," was the reply, in a rich Irish brogue, "or a Governor, or some great man." This, of course, was perfectly clear and explanatory, and we went on to discuss whether another ugly looking statue, that was very savagely piercing something that was neither a snake, an alligator, nor a dragon, but an interesting mixture of all three, might not be St. George. We were told that it was once the figure-head of a first class ship of Spain in those days when the gold and blood of the Indies filled her coffers and inflated her pride; but the fortune of war had torn it from its place to decorate the garden of their conqueror.

The situation of Spain is deplorable. To stand on some battery, built by her arbitrary power only to be wrested from her and turned against herself, and hear of the poverty and misery of the descendants of Ferdinand and Isabella, is saddening to the last degree. From the garden-house of the Alameda several Spanish villages may be seen, and you are sorry to hear those pleasant places are so insecure that robbers not unfrequently overtake the whole town and plunder it with impunity. The nobles live at court, and leave their impoverished tenants to struggle on as they best can, without efficient protection from the law, or the superiors. The noble himself, however, feels the oppression of the times. The taxes amount to sixty per cent. of his income, while his income itself is depreciating in value and security every year. At the Parade we were joined by some friends, one of whom had taken as servant a "rock scorpion," as those born here are called. He laughingly assured us the man counted himself a thorough Englishman, with the slight discount of not having a drop of English blood in his veins, and being unable to speak ten words of the language, and not knowing whether his sovereign was a king or queen. He had a vague idea that England existed somewhere or other, but he could not

perceive that any more precise information would be of least use to him. Withal, he will make a capital servant, active, attentive and faithful. Good servants are more abundant than in America, not only in point of actual usefulness, but in the prompt, respectful manner in which their services are rendered. Most of them are from Spain, and have that easy grace of manner which seems inherent to every Spaniard.

To-day there was a splendid array of troops reviewed at the parade; among other, the Highland regiment in full national costume. Upwards of two thousand men in full uniform and well disciplined, going through a variety of evolutions, is a fine spectacle. Mr. W. of Salem, who makes in all things the United States the standard of perfection, insisted he had seen better marching in Boston. It is possible, for W., though ultra-patriotic, is liberal and intelligent; but to me this seemed admirable. There are some whispers of war between Great Britain and the United States, and some wives that I saw in society seemed to think the only disagreeable part of it would be the loss of the charming balls and dinners given at the American Consulate, which, by the way, are very elegant; but I fancy if they should come to blows, the Island Queen would find it more pleasant to quarrel than to fight with Brother Jonathan.

There has been a little taste of civil war in a quiet way here this afternoon. It appears some good Catholics thought this military piece of Christendom was entitled to a Bishop, and they managed to get one; but they found a real and determined head of the diocese, when they only wanted a King Log to rear their mire and wield the crosier according to their direction. Bishop Hughes resolved to fill his office, *de jure et de facto*, while a certain set of men, who acted as trustees of the Church revenues, wished and claimed the right (justly or not I am ignorant) to take care of their temporal affairs as they had done before. This the Bishop refused to accede to, and declined giving up to them some money he had received in the course of his clerical duties. The "twelve" sued him, he defended the suit, but judgment was rendered against him. He remained firm and did not obey the decision of court—arrest was threatened—he replied that he was ready for prison, if need be, but that he would not concede in his person the rights and dignity of the Episcopal office to dictation of this unusual description. This affair, so little creditable to a Christian Church, has now come to extremities. The Bishop was arrested this afternoon, and conveyed to prison; his manner was perfectly calm and dignified, and to indicate that it was the Bishop and not the individual, who sustained the indignity, he wore his mitre and (I think) robes to prison. About mid-way between the town and the principal range of batteries stands a ruined Moorish Castle of great extent, and at the time it was built of vast strength. Time and a hundred sieges have done their work, and it is now rather an object of interest, to the poet and painter, than a place of strength. Some of its towers, deeply intended with marks of cannon balls, some of which even arrow-heads, are yet resting in the beds they made for themselves in those old walls, are now used as a prison, and to this Bishop Hughes has been conveyed. A deep, though suppressed, excitement prevails among the people. The manner in which he submitted to the law he has gained many to his side, by procuring a conviction that he is suffering for conscience sake. A crowd of his people attended him to the Castle gate, with every expression of grief and sympathy that the strict police of the garrison would permit. There is no danger of popular outbreak here. A clamorous display of public feeling would promptly be met by leading arguments, with a little addition of power to give them force; but for this, it is probable this little ruffling of the pure fountain of Christian forbearance would increase to a dangerous tempest; as it is, there is reason to hope it will soon subside. For very shame they will be compelled to make the confinement of their prelate as brief and light as possible, and he will come from prison all the brighter for the hard rubs he is now receiving; so I will leave the good Bishop to his repose and seek my own, which I certainly need, for after a hard day's work sight seeing, society in the evening, and writing this very improving letter, I find it hard to keep longer awake.

A GOOD RETREAT.

There is a good story told of a person who was applied to by a captain about to raise a military company, with a view of getting him to join it.

"Is it to be a foot or cavalry company?" asked he.

"Why, it is to be a foot company," said the captain, "but I don't see what difference it makes."

"It makes a very great difference," said the other: "a cavalry corps for instance, can make a much better retreat!"

A SEA BULL.—An Irishman who served on board a man of war in the capacity of waiter, was selected by one of the officers to haul in a tow-line of considerable length, which was towing over the taffrail. After raising in forty or fifty fathoms, which had put his patience severely to proof, as well as every muscle of his arms, he mattered to himself, "Bad manners to me, sir, if I don't think somebody cut off the other end of it."

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.



We are requested to announce DAVID H. COLERICK Esq. as a candidate to represent the county of Allen in the lower House of the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce LOTT S. BAYLESS as a candidate to represent the county of Allen, in the lower House of the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce MORRISON RULON as a candidate to represent the counties of Adams, Adams, Huntington and Wells, in the lower House of the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce JOSEPH SIN-CLER, as a candidate to represent the counties of Allen, Adams, Wells and Huntington, in the State Senate.

We are authorized to announce GEORGE F. WRIGHT, as a candidate for Treasurer of Allen County.

We are authorized to announce S. M. BLACK as a candidate for County Assessor, at the August election.

We are authorized to announce JARED DARROW, as a candidate to represent the counties of Huntington, Wells and Blackford, in the lower House of the next Legislature.

SATURDAY, MAY, 8, 1841.

THE RESULT.—Well the election for member of Congress in this district is over and most likely one of the three candidates is elected, but which one that is remains to be ascertained. The probability, however, is that Andrew Kennedy, the Democratic candidate has succeeded, or at least as far as heard from he leads. Allen, DeKalb, Noble, La Grange, Steuben, Whitley, Huntington, Adams, Wabash, Wells, and Jay Counties have been heard from sufficiently to form a tolerably correct opinion of their votes. In these counties Kennedy leads McCarty about 400 and McCarty leads Smith about 400. This statement has been obtained from various sources and the official canvass from these counties may change considerably in regard to the difference between McCarty and Smith, but not materially in regard to Kennedy, who will get as many as both within 400. Let the result be what it may, the Democrats have most nobly done their duty and have polled a much larger vote than they had reason to expect under all the circumstances. Mr. Kennedy was announced here as a candidate on the first day of May and the election took place on the 3d. Mr. Smith was understood to be in the field for Congress for months; indeed when he was here last summer canvassing the district as a Harrison elector, it was understood that he would be a candidate for Congress. Gen. McCarty had been announced for a long time and was here a short time before the election and made a speech. Notwithstanding all this Mr. Kennedy will leave the Northern counties, (all but two of which gave Harrison majorities last fall and in those not 100) ahead of either and not 400 behind the United vote of both, among which were many Democrats who voted Gen. McCarty in consequence of pledges made before it was known that Mr. Kennedy would be a candidate.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF ALLEN COUNTY.

	Kennedy,	McCarty,	Smith.
Adams,	23	13	14
Abate,	2	0	6
Cedar Creek,	6	18	0
Eel River,	9	18	3
Jefferson,	0	—	0
Madison,	12	—	0
Marion,	24	5	9
Maumee,	—	—	0
Milan,	—	—	0
Munroe,	—	—	0
Perry,	22	20	0
Springfield,	3	7	0
St. Joseph,	0	0	0
Washington,	6	28	3
Wayne,	160	133	109
Lake,	8	9	0
	270	251	144

U. S. Bank—startling developments.

The Report recently made, by a Committee appointed at a meeting of the Stockholders of U. S. Bank in January last, develops proceedings in the management of that institution, that may well make every honest man stand aghast and tremble for the safety of the people's rights if such deeds can be committed without consigning the actors to eternal infamy. The report is too long for our columns, but from the extracts given below our readers can form some idea of the gigantic schemes of fraud in which the managers of the U. S. Bank have been engaged for the last four years:

The first item that is of interest to the general reader, is the appointment of Jaudon, as agent of the Bank in Europe. After given the history of a number of loans made in England and France before Mr. J.'s appointment, the reports says:

"At the same time, the Bank entered the Foreign and Domestic Markets as borrowers, upon their Post Notes and Bonds payable in Europe; the whole amount obtained in this way at different periods up to July, 1840, being more than twenty-three millions. From these causes, as well as from the general derangement of affairs, the suspension of specie payments, and the discredit consequently thrown upon American securities, and more particularly from the course of the Bank's dealing in Foreign Exchange, by drawing Bills to a large amount without having previously provided the funds for their payment, and thus subjecting their agent in London, to the necessity of obtaining money in haste, in order to maintain the credit of the Bank, it was no longer found possible to command funds there upon the same favorable terms as before. And accordingly, up on Mr. Jaudon's subsequent negotiation for Loans, to the amount altogether of 12,212,697 dollars, 46 cents, there is chargeable to Losses the sum of 1,149,907 dollars, 4 cents being for Discounts, Commissions to Foreign Bankers, and other charges; not including Mr. Jaudon's own commissions, and the expenses of the Agency in London, amounting up to January 1, 1841 to the sum of 69,344 pounds 17 shillings 6 pence sterling, which at 9 per cent exchange is equal to \$35,937 dollars 39 cents.

"It may be proper to explain in passing, how this large sum for the expenses of the Agency at London arises. When Mr. Jaudon was elected to the place of a foreign agent, he was the principal cashier, at a salary of 7000 dollars per annum. The Bank paid the loss on the sale of his furniture, 5074 dollars, and the passage of himself and family to London, a further sum of 1015 dollars. He was to devote himself exclusively to the business of the Bank, to negotiate an uncovered credit in England, to provide for the then existing debt in Europe, to receive the interests of the Banks and the 'country at large.' For these services he was to receive the commission therefore charged and allowed to Baring, Brother & Company, equal to about 28,900 dollars per annum. In addition to which, the expenses of the agency were allowed him, including a salary of 1000 pounds sterling to his brother Chas. B. Jaudon, as his principal clerk. From the increase of money operations, arising from facilities afforded by the agency, the amount upon which commissions were charged was greatly augmented; so that the sums paid him for his ordinary services up to January, 1841, amounted at nine per cent, exchange, to 178,044 dollars 47 cents, and the expenses of the agency to 35,166 dollars 99 cents. In addition to these sums, he was allowed by the Exchange Committee, an extra commission of one per cent, upon a loan effected in October, 1839, 800,000 pounds, say \$38,755 56, and upon his claim for a similar commission, upon subsequent loans in France and Holland, to the amount of \$8,937,141 90, the board of directors, under the sanction of a legal opinion, from counsel of standing, and the views of the former President, by whom the agreement with Mr. Jaudon was made, that the case of extraordinary loans was not anticipated, nor meant to be included in the original arrangement, allowed the further charge of \$83,970 37. These several sums amount to \$335,937 39, as before stated."

"Three hundred and thirty five thousand and nine hundred and thirty seven dollars and thirty nine cents, paid one individual for two or three years services! But this is a trifling instance of corruption compared to those that are to follow. The next paragraph of the Report states that the bank has more now loaned in Europe than it has on loan on its list of active Debt in America.

"The officers and favorites of the bank received loans to any amount for which they gave as security the stock of incorporated companies that had not yet commenced operations, and when the loans became due they were paid in the worthless stocks of Mississippi Banks and Rail Roads at par; and in some cases in Texian Bonds, at par also!"

The next item worthy of general attention, is in relation to the doings of an irresponsible Committee of the board of Directors, called the Committee of Exchange. This Committee was composed of three persons, and it appears they had unlimited control over the funds of the bank, and loaned out money by millions to their friends and speculators, unsanctioned by the usual modes of banking. From the loose manner in which this committee transacted its business there is no doubt but vast sums have been flished from the "widows and orphans" for whom we bear so much sympathy from the ranks of the speculators at the present time. The following are a few of the loans made by this "Council of Three," and by a perusal of it our readers will see that they acted on the principle of taking care of themselves."

"These loans were generally in large amounts. In the List of Debtors on 'Bills Receivable' of the 1st of January, 1837, twenty-one individuals, firms and companies, stand charged, each with an amount of one hundred thousand dollars and upwards. One firm of this City received accommodations of this kind between August 1835 and November 1837 to the extent of 4,213,878 dollars 30 cents, more than half of which was obtained in 1837. The officers of the Bank themselves received in this way, loans to a large amount, in March 1836 when the bank went into operation, under its new charter, Mr. Samuel Jaudon, then elected its Principal Cashier, was indebted to it, 100 500 dollars. When he resigned the situation of Cashier, and was appointed Foreign Agent, he was in debt 408,389 dollars, 25 cents, and on the 1st of March, 1841, he still stood charged with an indebtedness of 117,500 dollars. Mr. John Andrews, first Assistant Cashier, was indebted to the Bank in March 1836, 104,000 dollars: By subsequent Loans and advances made during the next three years, he received in all, the sum of 426,930 dollars 67 cents. Mr. Joseph Cowperthwaite, then second Associate Cashier, was in debt to the Bank in March 1836, 115,000 dollars; when he was appointed Cashier in September 1837, 329,392 dollars, 50 cents; when he resigned, and was elected a Director, by the Board, in June 1840, 72,960 dollars and he stands charged March 8, 1841, on the Books with the sum of 50,061 dollars, 95 cents. It appears on the Books of the Bank, that these three gentlemen, were engaged in making investments on their joint account, in the Stock and Loan of the Camden and Woodbury Rail Road Co. Dauphin and Locomotive Coal Lands, and Grand Gulf Rail Road and Banking Company.

The various settlements effected with the officers and other debtors for these irregular loans, most not be suffered to pass without notice. These settlements were without the knowledge or approbation of the

WHIG RUNNERS.—Mr. Cole, the State Printer, and former editor of the Patriot at Centerville, Wayne County, was here last Sunday, fresh from the south laden with Smith documents, sufficient a person would suppose to satisfy "all creation," that Smith was the strong man—that he had nothing to do with the Whig factory &c. But so far as we can learn, every County friend Cole passed through he made a clean sweep for McCarty. He came through Jay, Wells, and Adams to this place, and from here to Huntington, &c. All these counties were understood here, to be for Smith, but the result shows an almost unanimous vote for McCarty. The best of the joke, however, is that to Adams County, when they were calculating to go mostly for Smith, when neighbor Cole introduced himself and produced his certificates that Smith was the strong man, the Whigs thought "smelt a rat" and that friend Cole was an impostor, electing for Kennedy—that McCarty was in fact the strong man and that he (Cole) was endeavoring to get the Whigs of the north to unite on Smith, for the purpose of balancing the Whig vote, and thus enable Kennedy to slip in; whereupon the Whigs dropped Smith and rallied upon McCarty almost to a man.

It is a pretty hard joke on the State Printer, but he must stand it as there appears to be no chance for dodging.

TO OUR PATRONS.—It will be borne in mind by our readers that our first volume will soon be brought to a close.—Most of our subscribers have not yet settled. They all know our terms, consequently it is not necessary to mention what is due. When the year closes we shall stop sending our paper to all who have not paid, and forward their bills for payment. This is the only course we can take with safety. A large portion of our subscribers are strangers to us; and if they do not pay at the end of the year, or sooner, we shall take it for granted that they do not want the paper any longer, or that they are unable or unwilling to pay and in either case we do not feel ourselves able or willing to furnish it.

Our weekly expenses are very heavy and our receipts light, so that every person must see the necessity of collecting our dues on subscription, advertising and job work. We hope our friends will not forget us.

The following is the result of the election as far as ascertained. It is a very imperfect showing, but is the best we have. In all the counties the whig vote was all cast for either McCarty or Smith and not divided between the two, as was the case in this county:

	Kennedy,	McCarty,	Smith,
Allen,	270	251	144
Adams,	101	84	26
DeKalb,	40	60	—

Wells about balanced between Kennedy and McCarty. Jay a small majority for McCarty over Kennedy. Huntington 64 maj. for Kennedy over McCarty. Steuben 20 maj. for Smith over Kennedy. La Grange 60 maj. for Smith over Kennedy.—Noble reported small maj. for Kennedy over Smith. Wabash 1 maj. for McCarty over Kennedy. Grant 111 for Kennedy over McCarty. Delaware reported 300 maj. for McCarty over Kennedy. Randolph small maj. for Kennedy over McCarty. Whitley reported small maj. for Smith over Kennedy. Blackford about balanced between McCarty and Kennedy.

The prospect of war with England, is getting exceedingly dull.

Lott S. Bayless was recently elected Bank Director, in the place of Stephen Coker deceased.

From the Pittsburgh Manufacturer.

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board, at least so far as appears from their minutes. The large loan to a firm in this city, before adverted to, was settled by the receipt in payment of various stocks and real estate, except 247,264 dollars, 58 cents, in cash. Another large amount of loans to a single individual of 1,014,977 dollars, 80 cents was settled in like manner. There was taken in settlement of debt from Messrs. Bevan and Humphreys, (Mr. Joseph Cabot, one of that firm being at the time a director of the Bank) one thousand and fifty shares of the United States Bank Stock, in 1839, viz:—On the 2d of August two hundred and fifty shares, at 123 dollars, the Bank selling on the same day at 120 dollars, less broker age, viz: on the 22d of August, five hundred shares, and on the 23d of August, four hundred shares of \$125 the market price on those two days being 123 dollars, 25 cents, the bank selling the day after at 123, less brokerage. Settlements of a similar character with debtors for smaller amounts, were of frequent recurrence.

We make one more extract to exhibit some of the wise stock speculations made under the instructions of Mr. Nicholas Biddle.

"Not only in regard to Loans and settlements, but in relation to the purchase and sale of stocks, the establishment of agencies, and other important measures of general policy, the Board of Directors were not regularly consulted. Of this the committee must be permitted to present some instances as illustrative. In September, 1836, the Bank purchased the 'Merchants Bank of Orleans' of the capital of one million of dollars for an advance of 75,250 dollars, and established it as the agent of this Bank at that place. On the eighth day of November, 1836, in like manner a purchase was made for 384,000 dollars of 'The Insurance Bank of Columbus, Georgia.' In August, 1838, arrangements were made for the purchase of the charter of 'The Hamilton Bank,' and Baltimore, and the purchase elected, but as the Bank never went into operation the advance was but small. There was taken from Mr. Joseph Cowperthwaite, on the 1st of March, 1838 eighty-nine shares of United States Bank Stock, at 130 dollars the Bank selling the same day at 118 dollars, less brokerage; and on the 3d of January, 1840, there was received from him as cash one hundred and thirty shares at 100 dollars, a market price of that date 75 cents. On the 3d of March 1839 Messrs. Cowperthwaite, Thomas Dunlap and Joseph Cab

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Jew Davids. HEBREW PLASTER. THIS plaster, obtained of an old Jew by a traveler in the eastern countries, bids fair to be of immense value in the Western world. Since this plaster has been introduced into America, it has been used by all the best physicians, and is now being used by all the best physicians, and is now being used by all the best physicians.

BROTHER JONATHAN. The largest and most beautiful Newspaper in the World. Larger by fifty square inches than any other newspaper in the United States. Published Saturday, at 102 N. 2nd St. N. Y. PRICE THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, or two cents per copy.

Cabinet Furniture. THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he has removed to the new building on the corner of the 2nd and 3rd streets, and is now open for business. He has a large stock of cabinet furniture, and is prepared to make to order any article in the line.

Chair Making. THE Subscriber has entered into a partnership with the late owner of the business, and is now open for business. He has a large stock of chairs, and is prepared to make to order any article in the line.

Medical Notice. DOCTORS THOMPSON & STURGIS. We have removed to the new building on the corner of the 2nd and 3rd streets, and are now open for business. We have a large stock of medical supplies, and are prepared to make to order any article in the line.

BOAT BUILDING. THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he has removed to the new building on the corner of the 2nd and 3rd streets, and is now open for business. He has a large stock of boat building materials, and is prepared to make to order any article in the line.

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The Resurrection. PERSIAN PILLS. These pills, raised from the greatest weakness, distress and suffering, to a state of strength, health and happiness. The name of these pills originates from the circumstance of their being found only in the city of Persia.

OVER THIRTY THOUSAND. The Weekly Messenger is published every Wednesday, on a beautiful paper sheet, of the largest size. Single copies are forwarded to subscribers free of charge. The price of the paper is \$3.00 per year, or two cents per copy.

ROPE WALK. THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he has removed to the new building on the corner of the 2nd and 3rd streets, and is now open for business. He has a large stock of rope, and is prepared to make to order any article in the line.

Bedstead and Chair FACTORY. THE undersigned, having entered into a partnership with the late owner of the business, and is now open for business. He has a large stock of bedsteads and chairs, and is prepared to make to order any article in the line.

Land and Town Lots. A PROPOSER calling for Lots No. 74, and 75, and the south half of Lot No. 22, adjoining the Public Square, opposite the Court House. The first named Lot has a large Barn or Stable thereon. The second named Lot has a large and commodious new building thereon, and is now being used as a warehouse.

COOPER & BUCHANAN. ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW. We have removed to the new building on the corner of the 2nd and 3rd streets, and are now open for business. We have a large stock of legal supplies, and are prepared to make to order any article in the line.

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Look at this! THE Subscriber has 1500 Acres of choice land for sale, situated in different places and well calculated to make farms from 100 to 200 acres each. They have been well selected, and are situated in the best of the country.

See my Furniture and Chairs! AND IF THEY PLEASE YOU, GIVE US A TRIAL. F. P. TINKHAM. CHAIR, and TURNING BUSINESS. I have a large stock of furniture and chairs, and am prepared to make to order any article in the line.

LADIES COMPANION. A MONTHLY MAGAZINE. Published in the city of New York, by J. F. Snodgrass, established in 1834. This Magazine is published monthly, and contains a large amount of interesting and valuable information for ladies.

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